Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8 09 DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month ********* Postage to foreign countries added.

THE BUN, New York City. PARTS-Ricogue No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and eque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

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A WARNING AND A CALL TO HONEST MONEY INDEPENDENTS.

From the New York Pimes of Feb. 18, 1898.

Raines laws, canal jobs and Plattiam are good enough issues for our city and town elections, but next fall we elect Congressmen, and that raises the great National issue of honest money. On that question, as often as it is presented, the people of New York will speak as they spoke in 1896. They will never speak otherwise, though the obstinate stupidity of Democrats and the partisan foxiness of Republicans keep the issue alive till doomsday.

The vote of New York's Democratic Senator and Congressmen upon the Teller resolution. if it be not atoned for and disavowed, will give the Republicans the victory in a great majority of the Congress districts next fall.

The Republican House of Representatives in our bulwark against free silver and repudiation. The people of New York will not vote to Sentroy It. And in electing Republican Congressmen they will take occasion to elect a Republican Governor and Legislature also.

The Stream Is Not Yet Crossed.

In demanding the surrender of all the Philippine islands by Spain to the United States the American members of the Peace Commission at Paris have followed instructions from President McKINLEY. In so instructing our Commissioners the President has obeyed the will of the nation; and at the same time he has demonstrated once more not only his individual powers of discornment, but also his ability to rise to the greatest occasions with which American statesmanship has to deal.

From the first the diplomacy of our rep resentatives at Paris has been of the simplest and most dignified kind. It has consisted of stating frankly in intelligible language the conditions upon which the United States will grant the peace for which the enemy has sued; and in adhering to the line and letter of the original requirement. Never has there been such straightforward business in the negotiation of an important treaty. The Administration and the American Commission have said what they meant, and have meant what they said. Spain's alternative has always been to accept or to reject, not in any particular to modify or to compromise.

Now that the Commission has reached the capital question of the negotiations, namely, the future of the Philippines, and now that the Government of the United States has demanded the absolute cession of the entire archipelago, there is no idea in any quarter that our representatives at are not continuing to say exactly what they mean and to mean exactly what they say, or that Spain has any alternative other than to accept absolutely or absolutely to reject.

Rejection and the withdrawal of the Spanish Commissioners from further conference will restore the situation existing previously to the intercession of M. Cam-BON in behalf of Spain. We are yet at war with that nation, peace commissions and peace jubilees to the contrary notwithstanding. Upon President McKINLEY and his Administration are yet the burdens and asibilities of a state of war not yet terminated; and upon all patriotic citizens of every political party is the continuing duty to support the Administration and sustain the nation's cause against a foreign enemy, both by voice and by vote.

Our International Position.

In a cartoon lately published by a London newspaper the American eagle is depicted seated upon a crag, while Uncle SAM, measuring the bird with an appreciative eye, remarks: "Wal, I guess I'll have to enter you now for that durned European menagerie." There is undoubtedly a widespread impression in Great Britain that through our acquisition of Porto Rico, Hawaii, a port in the Ladrones and the Philippines, we shall be forced to take an entirely new position in international affairs. For this notion there is no ground, and the sooner it is dispelled the better.

In the rivalries and controversies affect ing continental Europe, Africa, and eastern Asia, we shall, be no more concerned hereafter than we have been in the past. Beyond the interest taken by enlightened observers in the progress of mankind, it will be to us a matter of indifference what changes may be witnessed during the twentieth century in those quarters of the globe. With regard to our foreign policy, we shall confine ourselves exclusively to the maintenance of liberty in the New World and to the conservation of our territories and trade in the Pacific. It will be to us of no immediate moment whether France or Germany shall prove the victor in their next trial of strength; whether the dream of Muscovite ambition shall or shall not be fulfilled by the conquest of Constantinople; whether the realm of the Hapsburgs shall be presently disrupted, or shall hold together for another hundred years; whether Italy shall continue to be ruled by the House of Savoy or shall be transformed into a federal re public; whether Morocco shall be ultimately occupied by Spain or by France or by Great Britain; whether England shall become the avowed owner of Egypt and of the whole valley of the Nile; whether Germany shall gain possession of parts of Anatolis and Syria; whether France or England shall ome eventually dominant in the valley of the Niger, and whether the South African Republic shall or shall not remain an independent State. Even the struggle between Russia and England for the possession of India would have for us no political significance, except so far as the Czar's acquisition of a territory supporting three hundred million human beings would disturb the balance of power in the Far East.

Toward these and other possible complications in all that part of the Old World which lies west of China, we shall persistently hold the attitude of aloofness, which was taken by President MONROE and which we have ever since maintained. On the affirmative as well as on the negative side our position

will remain unaltered. All that we shall ask of European powers in the future will be just what we have demanded in the past, namely, that they shall leave our territories and our interests alone and shall attempt no interference with any of the republican forms of government on this hemisphere.

The sole international effect of the annex

ation of Porto Rico is, that our possession of that faland will assist us to enforce the Monroe doctrine and to control the interoceanic canal, the immediate construction of which is now recognized by our statesmen as a vital necessity. It is obviously not for aggressive purposes, but purely as a means of defence that the strategic coign of vantage afforded by Porto Rico was desired. The same thing may be said of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. They are stepping-stones across the Pacific, and as such are indispensable to the protection of our trade with China, which is actually great and prospectively enormous. It would be an act of industrial suicide for us to permit the constantly increasing surplus of our native manufactures to be shut out from the market offered by the four hundred million subjects of the Celestial Emperor. Whatever treaty rights of commerce we now possess in the Middle Kingdom it is our duty to keep, and it may possibly happen that in pursuance of this end we may be driven to cooperate with other powers in the support of what is left of China's territorial integrity. Here, again, however, it will be observed that we should act with a defensive and not with an aggressive aim. Nor should we infringe thereby the traditional principles of our foreign policy. On the contrary, we should be pursuing precisely the same path upon which we entered when we despatched naval expeditions against Japan and Cores. To protect American citizens is the pri-

mary obligation of our Federal Government, and such protection involves the preservation of those commercial oppor tunities which are of great and continually growing importance to our industrial population. We do not covet an inch of ground on the mainland of Asia; all we demand is that our treaty rights shall not be subject to impairment by the plots for the dismemberment of China which are concocted by European powers.

The American eagle will not be entered in the European menagerie. It prefers its native eyrle, and there it will abide, so long as the far-stretching interests, of which it is the guardian, shall remain exempt from trespass and encroachment.

Business Men and the Democrats.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL will speak at a meeting of the Democratic Business Men's Association to-night. It will be curlous to see what arguments he can produce to show that it is to the interest of any business man to vote for the Democratic ticket. Mr. HILL has to imagine the business and the business men of New York as absolutely isolated from the business and the business men of the rest of the country and the world. According to the New York Democratic programme, the State of New York has no connection with the United States this fall. It is cut off from national interests.

Mr. HILL will have to ask the busines men to vote to help business by putting Tammany in control of the New York ca nals. We don't see that he has any other inducement to offer to business men. He can hardly hold up Croker justice as an object for their admiration. The Raines law will not move them. Perhaps nothing will that he can say about State issues, the only things about which he is permitted to talk. The causes of the prosperity or the depression of business lie beyond the little circle of little ideas to which the Democratic party of New York has chosen to restrict itself in this canvass.

Will not a Democratic victory in New York tend to shake that confidence which is a condition precedent of commercial prosperity? Is not the Democratic party committed to a financial policy so opposed to and opposed by the commercial interests of New York that its candidate for President called New York "the enemy's

Mr. HILL is not allowed to answer such questions. He wants the business men to forget that the Democratic party is the party of free silver and the income tax, the party whose politicians and newspapers in the States where it is strongest make a practice of denouncing and lying about New York.

The Surrender of Gold Democrats to Bryanism.

According to the Atlanta Constitution, the selection of "Coin" HARVEY to raise money for the Democratic silver campaign in 1900 proves that, "there is perfect harmony between the different elements of the silver men." It means simply that the combination effected by the Chicago platform of 1896 still continues and is indestructible.

That this explanation of the Georgia paper is correct is proved further by the composition of the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means appointed by Senator Jones, the Chairman of the National Committee of the party. That committee is wholly and emphatically free silver, and it contains foremost representatives of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. The different elements of the Bryanite combination are still firmly compacted together in Congress and in the management of Democratic State campaigns, and obviously the Democratic policy will be to keep them together,

at least until the election of 1900. The Atlanta Constitution taunts the advocates of the gold standard because these facts cause them anxiety, and says that they have the more reason for their alarm because the alliance is receiving accessions to its strength. It refers, evidently, to the disposition to refrain from resistance to Bryanism which is manifested by gold Democrats in States where they were most numerous in 1896.

Nor can it be denied that there is jus tification for the Atlanta paper's exultation. In New York, for instance, the Democratic platform this year really surrendered to the silver combination by keeping silence as to its 16 to 1 scheme and avoid ing all reference to the gold standard. The New York Democrats were not always thus cowardly. In the platform adopted by them shortly before the Chicago [Convention of 1896 they affirmed positively and courageously that "we are opposed to the free unlimited coinage of silver in the absence of the cooperation of other nations; and, until international cooperation for bimetallism can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the gold standard as essential to the preservation of the national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor." Only two weeks thereafter, however, the Chicago Convention demanded "the free and unlimited

coinage of both silver and gold at the pres-

cordingly, in September, about two months later, the New York State Democratic Convention took back all it had said in June, turned squarely around and indorsed that-Chicago platform and cordially approved

BRYAN'S nomination. So shameful was that surrender of principle, however, that Democrats who believed in the maintenance of the gold standard went over openly to the support of Mr. McKinner as the representative of their sound-money principles, or joined the bolting sound-money faction of their party. They stood up boldly for their principles. This year, however, they made no effort to assert their principles at the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. Not a voice was raised there in behalf of them, and a State ticket composed wholly of men who had voted for BRYAN was nominated. What are they doing about it now? Many of them are actually supporting it, and thus rendering humble submission to Bryanite domination; and so abject is their surrender that the Bryan Democracy distrusts their sincerity and hesitates to train in company with them. Is it any wonder, therefore, that this sil-

ver paper of Georgia exults in the gain its cause has made in two years? It has allenced all opposition to it in the Democratic party. The six and a half millions of people who voted for the restoration of silver in 1896," says the Atlanta Constitution, "will continue to so vote whenever the question is raised, and unless all signs fail, there will be many accessions to their ranks when the next time comes." The obstacle of Democratic opposition from New York will not appear in the convention in 1900, for the policy pursued by the gold Democrats in the Syracuse Convention indicates unmistakably that the delegation from New York will not follow the example of the last in resisting the silver majority, but will render silent submission to it.

This means, of course, that silver will have a practically unobstructed course in the convention two years hence. The silverite combination of Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans is unbroken and unbreakable, so long as Bryanism is the Democratic doctrine. It is working together harmoniously as one thoroughly united party. The silver Republicans have gone over to the Democracy, bag and baggage; the Populists have no longer any exstence apart from the Democracy. And, as we see here in New York, gold Democrats are giving up all resistance to the Bryanite alliance. Newspapers which, for very shame, were obliged to support the defenders of the national integrity in 1896 have now gone over openly or surreptitiously to the opposition and are expending their efforts to break up the combination for the defence of the gold standard.

It is no wonder, then, that the silver forces are exulting, and that they look forward hopefully to 1900. They have stuck to their vicious principle, yielding nothing, proclaiming it boldly always, and they have whipped into silence their opponents still remaining in the Democratic party. A great campaign is now going on in this great State, involving the election of thirty-four Congressmen and a Senator of the United States, yet from one end of the State to the other there is no Democrat supporting his party ticket who dare assert gold principles on the stump. The open profession of Bry anism, or at least toleration of it by silence. has been made an absolute requisite to Democratic regularity. The victory of the silverites is complete.

The Tax Rate for 1899.

The amount which the consolidated city of New York will have to raise by taxation next year is announced as being a trifle over \$86,000,000. Upon the valuation of real and personal property liable to taxes, as fixed this year, which is about \$3,100, 000,000, the tax rate for 1899 would be \$2.77 on the \$100. Probably the valuation will be increased by 10 per cent., bringing it up to about \$3,400,000,000, and the rate may, consequently, be reduced to \$2.55 on the \$100, or, possibly, to \$2.50.

Tammany orators have had a great deal to say about the low rate of taxation for this year, in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, as compared with the rate for last year, under the preceding administration. It is true that the rate, this year, is but \$2.01 on the \$100, against \$2.17 last year, but the reduction was brought about mainly by borrowing temporarily, for current expenses, \$7,000,000, which will have to be put into next year's tax levy, as will the \$7,000,000 for which, last year, the porrowing provided. On the other hand, the budget for 1900 will not be burdened with the \$7,000,000 borrowed in 1898 which that of 1899 has to carry, so that the taxation for 1900 may not be so heavy as that for 1899, though new and unforeseen expenses may make it so.

Altogether, the prospect for New York taxpayers is not cheerful. The city has got so near to its borrowing limit, that much of the money for which hitherto bonds have been issued, such as that required for new choolhouses, new paving, new parks and their improvement, and similar purposes, will have to be raised by including it in the annual budgets. Whether other sources of revenue cannot be created, auxiliary to the present taxes, is a question, therefore, which property owners will do well to consider.

The Eyre-Cragin Contract.

The overwhelming vote by which the Congress of Nicaragua has just ratifled the new agreement made by President ZELAYA with Messrs. EDWARD EYRE and EDWARD F. CRAGIN, representing the W. R. Grace syndicate, for building the interoceanic canal, appears to have aroused great enthusiasm in that body. It remains to be seen, however, what practical result will follow from this latest development in the great enterprise. Nicaragua's contract with the Maritime Canal Company forbids any such new agreement from taking effect during its continuance. The Nic araguan Congress itself admits that the existing contract lasts through Oct. 9, 1899. and meanwhile our own Congress, which has, at large expense, taken preliminary steps toward acquiring control of the canal will doubtless have something to say about this new move.

On Feb. 20, 1889, the bill incorporating the Maritime Canal Company became a law of the United States, by receiving the President's approval, and the company promptly began work under the agreement made by its engineer, Mr. MENOCAL with Commissioner CARDENAS representing Nicaragua. The latter country in due time appointed two Commissioners. Mesers. Roman and Sonnenstein, to determine whether during the first year \$2,000,000 had been legitimately expended on the project, as agreed. Their report was favorable, and the President of Nicaragua informed the company that Article 47 of the ent legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for | concession had been "fully complied with."

the aid or consent of any other nation." Ac- The company therefore became entitled to its prescribed ten years in which to carry on the work. At the recent session of the Nicaraguan Congress President ZELAYA took the ground that the Cardenas-Menocal contract had really been forfeited by a long discontinuance of work; but he said that in order to avoid trouble Nicaragua would not undertake to declare a forfeiture, but would accept the date in October, 1899, as putting an end to the contract by its own terms. It accordingly made the agreement with CRAGIN and EYRE operative after that date and dependent on the ex-

tinguishment of the old company's rights.

But the Maritime Canal Company's contract expressly provides for the extension of its time. One of the provisions is conditioned on obstacles to the prosecution of the work, and the company thinks it could claim some extension on this ground; but the other, it insists, is an absolute promise of an extension, based on the capital it might invest, the good will and ability it might show, and the difficulties it might encounter, and this provision it will undoubtedly bring to the attention of Congress at the coming session. It will be remembered that Nicaragua's recent contract with the Atlas Mail Steamship Company, an English corporation, was earnestly discussed at Washington on account of its apparent conflict with the rights of the Maritime Canal Company, but this new agreement is incomparably more threatening.

President ZELAYA in his message took the ground that the new agreement is more advantageous to Nicaragua than the old one, inasmuch as it pledges within three years practicable transportation by canal or rail between the Atlantic and the Pacific. He was also evidently impressed with the deposit of \$100,000 in gold by the new syndicate and by its show of available capital. If we do not mistake, however, the Maritime Canal Company paid a larger sum to Nicaragua, and it also agreed to open free of cost a navigable waterway between Lake Nicaragua and Lake Managua, which it failed to do. Nicaragua, it has been said. receives 8 per cent, of the stocks and bonds to be issued by the syndicate; but Costa Rica must apparently also come into any satisfactory agreement.

One suggestion, perhaps in the interest of the new company, has been that, after all, Nicaragua's recent action may help our Government's purposes. As the concession to the Maritime Canal Company forbids its transfer to any Government, it had been proposed, in case our Government should purchase the company's rights, to arrange this matter with Nicaragua by treaty. It is now suggested that such a treaty could perhaps be even more readily made through the medium of a company which has found such favor of late in Nicaragua's eyes Whether there is anything in this notion or not, it may safely be said, that any canal through Nicaragua will have to secure the approval of our Government. The new move will very likely have the effect of precipitating a final decision on the whole question at the coming session of Congress

A Question to the Hon. Richard Croker.

The most shameless and venal of all American newspapers, the New York World of JOSEPH PULITZER, is now in your pocket. Where did you get it?

The original yellow journal, which for years has pursued you and your family with personal abuse and malignant slander is now docile to your wishes and sul servient to your political projects.

Where did you get it? You are at last apparently the Boss and ossessor of this diurnal print of infamy. Where did you get it?

Hard Luck.

Mr. E. M. SHEPARD, the notorious anti-McLaughlin-anti-Tammany reformer of Brooklyn, first catches the public eye to-day as a target for ill-fortune. After having fought against the Tammany machine with a vigor that gained glory for him as an incorruptible guardian of the public interests against conscienceless politicians whom he accused of unlimited crimes mainly or the strength of his own imagination, he has turned and fallen in behind them.

Here is where his bad luck appear Instead of having submitted to Tammany Hall and its Brooklyn subordinate after they had confessed error and promised reform, Mr. SHEPARD espouses the cause of Tammany at a time when it openly and directly champions worse things than any that Mr. Shepard ever accused it of. In disregard of the unwritten law of political balance between the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York city, it seeks to make the Mayor's brother Governor, and in defiance of public reverence for the courts it strives, without conceament, to establish its control of them.

We know that the Shepards and the Conderts and the Hornblowers, and all other inexplicable political eccentricities of their type, have changed their politics this year through the force of irresistible constitutional vacillation. But the change hap pens to have brought so ludierous a con trast between their recent aims and those they follow now that even knowledge of their helplessness against fate doesn't prevent a feeling of pity for them. If luck had been truly kind to them it would have flopped them when they could find some plausible excuse for their alteration.

Bryanism on Trial.

Evading the Chicago plank for free silver and reaffirming by actual practice the Chicago plank, as it was generally construed, on packing the courts, leaves Tammany Hall in a very curious situation. In its dealings with the bench it has steeped itself too deeply in Bryanism to allow a gold Democrat to support it and keep his face, and it has avowed a policy which the Bryanites have said that to accuse them of was slander.

If any citizen sincerely interested in Bryanism holds that that does not mean the political coercion of the courts let him prove his sincerity by condemning the leadership that stands for coercion, and by voting for the Republican ticket headed by THEODORE ROOSEVELT in every portion of the Empire State.

We are to add to the American navy relies of Montojo's fleet as well as of CER-YERA'S. Our Manila correspondent notes the signing of contracts with a Hong Kong firm for saving the wrecks of the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria. These are all gunboats of between 1,000 and 1,200 tons displacement. The two former are Eiswick built being launched less than a dozen years ago, and their engines of 2,200 horse power were expected to give them 16 knots, while they mount each four 4.7-inch Hontorias and eight smaller pieces. The Don Juan de Austria was launched at Carthagona and carries a like main battery, with ten other pieces, but has less horse power, being credited with only 14 knots. As the price asked for saving these vessels is only \$80,000 each, they should pay

us, spart from their value as trophics of Dawry's great fight.

Meanwhile we are beginning to get Spanish ships from the Gulf. The fine armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa is already on her way to Hampton Roads, and Constructor Rosson is confident that he can also save the Cristobal Colon. The Reina Mercedes, on which work has just begun, will certainly be ours, be she lies protected within Santiago harbor. There are other craft, too, such as the gunboat Sandoval, sunk several months ago, and ready for service under our flag this week. structor Highmony gives the number of Spanish captured vessels belonging to our navy as already eight.

A speaker of impressive weight and refreshing felicity is the Hon. FRANK S. BLACK. and his presentation on Monday night of the Republican case, national and State, was one of the most telling utterances of the campaign. More than this, Governor BLACK's speech was a grave notification to his more immediate friends in New York politics that weakness in support of the Republican candidate for Governor will be worse treachery to himself.

The Gold Democrats of Missouri are no hernblowers. They are going to vote for Republican candidates so as to keep down free silver and to support "the National Administration in this crists of our country's history. In other words they are patriotic men and not

Mr. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, formerly a professor in Harvard College, is jeremiahing again about the war with Spain and "the ignorant and inflammable populace." In certain obvious respects Mr. Nonron has collected large fund of ignorance, and a more inflammable person has seldom erupted into speech We prescribe for him large doses of early Italian, regular exercise in Tuscan sculpture an occasional dip into the poetry of the Troubadours, and absolute rest.

According to Governor Culberson of Texas "it is the mission of the Democratic party to restore silver and disenthrall labor. In this part of the country labor objects to being disenthralled of half its wages for the sake of obliging the Democratic party

NOT 200 NEGRO FORES FOR TAMMANY, The Rev. Dr. J. M. Henderson, Twenty-fifth

Street Bethel, States the Case. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am the paste of a church that puts me in touch every week with more than 1,500 Afro-Americans, and I have a fair chance to learn the sentiment of the people. I have read the extravagant claims which are being made by Tammany and feel it my duty to contradict then There is no Afro-American of standing among his people who has openly expressed himself as being in favor of Tammany save the few who have go effice and about three who are expecting an office Every one understands the personal motives which

Tammany and looks with indulgence upon them but beyond that they exert no influence And there are no Afro-Americans who candidly be lieve that Tammany will win 200 negro votes Every day the papers tell of what Demo in the South are doing to the negro, and every such story is another nail to the fidelity of the Afro American to the only party that has ever been his friend everywhere.

have led these individuals to espouse the cause of

Every Afro-American in this State knows or know of me, and I ask them to believe my assertion when I say: "Tammany is only getting such Afro-Americans as are influenced by personal motives, and is exerting no influence upon the race except that of personal inducements."

There are thousands of Afro-Americans who would refuse the best office Tammany could give rather than to vote for the party that controls the South. The news from North Carolina is enough to hold the most lukewarm colored man who loves his race to the Republican party. This letter is unsolicited and entirely spontaneous.

I am one among the clergymen of the city who take no part in practical politics and who have absolutely no relations with any political organization.

J. M. HENDERSON, Pastor Bethel Church, West Twenty-fifth street, New

A Guide to Voters in 1898. From the Speech of the Hon. John D. Long in Boston of

Oct. 86. "But why dwell on the navy when that is only part of the triumphant, responsive, and glorious Ad-ministration of President McKinley? Is there an American who is not proud of that Administr Is there an American who will not sustain it? were you all saying six months ago-you Republinoney men, you patriots everywhere? What were you saying then, except words of praise for the Presiden ment of the civil service; for his confirming and assuring words in behalf of sound money; for his generous efforts at reuniting in the bonds of a union of heart as well as of form all sections of the country; for his efforts to avert the grim visage

f war and to maintain peace? Where, then, was the failure? What did you mean when you crowded about him with congratulations; when in editorial and press despatch you had no word too cordial in his behalf; when if you saw any ember of his Cabinet you had only expressions of

atisfaction with his course? "Is it possible that now in the meaner zest of a political campaign any of you will forget all this? Does he deserve less at your hands because, reluctant to prosecute the war which Congress declared, he has prosecuted it with the utmost vigor, with un flinching perseverance, and with a swift, sure tri-umph of your arms on land and on sea; or because, on the first intimation of the possibility of peace, he has led the way to it by the most generous terms that ever conqueror granted to the conquered?

"There have been faults and shortcomings, mistakes here and mistakes there. But when you sweep the field from the hilltop of fairness and good sense, and not from the swamps of partisanship, what pit of corruption or dishonesty has been exposed, and what is the result, but the most complete success won at the expense of the least possible extrava-

> A Bural Reason. I seen him at the deep This mornin' on the train, And heard him speechifyin'

Although it sprinkled rain And what he said was gospel And orthodox, for he Don't preach no other doctrine But straight out G. O. P.

But that ain't what was struck me;

It wasn't politics
I seen in Teddy Roosevelt This mornin' in the mix. It was the man, by jingo, The square-cut, honest chap

and spring some kind uv tray To ketch the country voters And them as votes in town For honest men in office To hold the nation down.

That wouldn't be electe

He sin't no trickster waitin' Ner two-faced politician Ner no man's man, by gosh. He comes right out and says it Whatever is to say, And them as cannot stand is

Has got to git away. He tackles opporation With all his might and main, Just as he done in Cuby Agin the hosts uv Spain

He's out and always hustlin',

He's knee deep in the shove, He's just the kind uv feller We need a million uv. He ain't no chap to guess at, He's what he is plumb through,

He'll tell you p. d. q. That's Teddy, Teddy Roosevalt, That any kind uv man Kin vote fer with the knowlidge He's straight American.

And of you ask his colors

That's Teddy, Teddy Roosevelt, That never has been beat, And in this race fer Guy'ne He'll git there with both feet.

IT WAS VAN WYCK'S PORTRAIT. What It Was That Excited the Wrath of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: So much has been reported about the throwing of cups, knives, forks, &c., at a lithograph that was shown in the Fourteenth Regiment armory by the members of the regiment, I wish to state to my fellow comrades that the said lithograph was of Augustus Van Wyck, not of Col. Roose velt, as was reported in the Tammany paper Teddy was always a man and a friend to the boys, and we have no doubt that upon his election as Governor of this State he will place the National Guard on a footing that will make it n honor and credit to the United States of America.

The boys of the Fourteenth Regiment are all for Teddy and victory, and though we were not with him at San Juan, we will be with him at the nolls on election day. J. J. DATS. First Sergeant, Pourteenth Volunteers.

Oct. 31, 1898

Col. Roosevelt and the National Guard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Several attempts have recently been made to turn votes from Col. Rooseveltupon the ground that in his letter, written from Santiago to the Secretary of War, he unjustly reflected upon the character and standing of volunteer regiments made up largely of National Guardsmen. As a member of the National Guard who has served n both the regular and volunteer armies of the United States, and as a warm personal riend and admirer of Col. Roosevelt, I desire to say a word or two upon this subject.

Col. Roosevelt's statement, in substance, was that his regiment of rough riders, armed with modern Krag-Jörgensen rifles and smokeless powder, was equal in efficiency to three or four imes its number of other volunteers, armed with "archaic" Springfield rifles and smoky powder. It ought to be a complete answer to any such attempt to call attention to the fact in the first place, that his statement was well within the limits of exact truth; and, further more, that the letter was written for the sole and avowed purpose of urging the Secretary of War to send his regiment to Porto Rico for fur-

War to send his regiment to Porto Rico for further service.

It is a well-knewn fact that the Springfield rifees and smoky powder of our volunteers in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila were not only "archale" and of little value, but that at times they were such a positive source of danger to our own men that regular officers would not permit them to be used. Our volunteers in Cuba were derisively called "light artillery" on account of the volume of smoke and noise made by their Springfield rifes. Frederic Hemington, in a recent article, says that smoky powder belongs to the mussums along with arhalists, stone axes and other dusty rust. Some time our Government will appreciate this fact, and will properly equip our volunteers. Meanwhile let us give Col. Roosevelt the credit, as usual, for having plainly and forcibly told As usual, for having plainly and foreiby told the truth, and not seek to distort his letter into a reflection upon regiments whose bravery he appreciated as well as he did their misfortune in being armed with archaic weapons and smoky nowler.

appreciated as well as he did their mislortune in being armed with archaic weapons and smoky powder.

And in addition to all this, volunteers and guardamen who have any doubt of Col. Roosevelt's loyalty to them will do well to remember that for three years he was an onthusiastic member of one of our city regiments; that while Assistant Secretary of the Navy he devoted one year of hard and successful work in successfully preparing our naval ally for active service. a work which he would gladly repeat for the benefit of our National Guard; and finally that it was he, more than any other person, who started the movement homeward from the fever stricken camps of Cuba. It is impossible to conceive that such a man would reflect upon the personal bravery or efficiency of his own comrades and fellow volunteers. If my estimate of the man is correct and f know him well, he will when Governor soon prove himself to be the truest and most loyal friend of the National Guard that we have had in many years. we have had in many years.

New York, Nov. 1, 1898. Avery D. Andrews.

Major Andrews does not cover the ground fully in speaking of Roosevelt as the "truest and most loyal" friend of the National Guard. He would be the best friend in every sense of the word, for the Governor has not been in Albany who possessed Roosevelt's understand ing of the Guard's needs and spirit, coupled with his strong desire to do for it all that car and should be done. The attempt to divide the National Guard politically to Roosevelt's dis idvantage is small malice, and silly in the light of the known facts.

Hard Time Getting to the Meeting. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1998.

Hon. Patrick Egan, President Irish-American Union DEAR MR. EGAN: I write with what legibility bruised arm will permit, and in a spirit of sorrow rather than of anger. One of the main issues upon which we go before the people asking for votes for Roosevelt and Daly is that of an honest judiciary. Justice is our cry. It is my petition, which I would herewith present for your consideration, your favorable conaideration I trust to explain: In an unhappy moment.

filled with enthusiasm for our glorious cause I accepted at your hands an invitation to attend the Cooper Union massmeeting when you gave me at headquarters several tickets, or which I kept one and distributed the rest among my friends. On the eventful evening I started for the Union. I got us far as Fourth avenue and Astor place. I regretted my rashness at once, wedged in as I was by a howling mob of 4,000 partisans. I tried to retreat, but could not. I was steeped on, bruised, carried in all directions, and, as my ribs were crushed and my feet twelve inches from the pavement. I could utter no protest. When I came to I was at the apex of the triangle on the south side of the Union. An opening in the mob showed taself at 10:12 and I made my escape, retaining still my Republicanism, my trousers, and a part of my coat. gave me at headquarters several tickets, or

part of my coat.

As a demonstration your meeting was a success. There is no doubt of it. I am glad I am still alive. Some time when you give a private show and have a limited audience I shall be pleased to attend.

JOHN A. STEWART. Mourning Bauds for Col. Waring.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Would it no e quite appropriate for the atreet cleaners in white apparel to wear a black band around the arm for thirty days, or, if not for that long, for ten days at MADISON SQUARE.

For an Incorruptible Judiciary. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have alway voted the Tammany ticket, but I will vote for Roose AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

velt next week. Smash the Firm!

From the Yonkers Gazette. In the great State of New York there are hundreds of thousands of voters who cannot be bought; who will vote for Boosevelt and honest government, and these are the men who carry elections. These a men, and thank God they are the great majority of the voters, a ho will sweep New York clean on elec-

tion day, and utterly destroy Croker and all the

Van Wyck & Co.

What Alls the Coal Bluff Church. From the Indianapolis Journal. T REE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 26. - In the meetional Church of central Indiana to-day the Rev. B. E. Boberts of Coal Bluff, the mining town in

ent and otherwise, in the firm of Van Wyck,

this county, reported that the church is spiritually dead because of Sunday baseball and football. The organist of the church is the leader in these games. The Acme of Domestic Discipline. From the Atchison Daily Globe. A perfectly trained husband is one who gives the

on that the hardest work of his life was in

The Democratic Outlook. From the Louisville Evening Post, Dem As long as Democratic success means a free silver victory, Democratic success will be indefinitely post

coaxing his wife to marry him.

Colonel Waring. A hero's wreath for Waring! Not one who fed on bloody San Juan Hill, Not one of those who fought the foe at sea Deserve a higher tribute. His mission was to save—not slay. He risked his life to stay the dreaded acourg Which threatened whom the God of battles spaced. Therefore, the bravest of the fighting men, Who stood the foremost on the sea and shore, Unite to weave a hero's wreath for one Who faced the King of Terrors all alons. The torch which lit his funeral pyre

Burned precious incense to his God.

PHILIPPINES' MINERALS.

Gold, Silver, Copper, Coal, Iron, Marble,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Admiral Deway has forwarded to the Navy Department a memorandum on the mineral resources of the Philippines, prepared at the Admiral's request by Prof. George F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey. Prof. Becker made extensive researches and consulted all the available authorities. Only about a score of the several hundred islands, he says, are known to contain hundred islands, he says, are answer to contain deposits of valuable minerals. He includes a table showing the mineral bearing islands and their resources. This table follows: Lucon-Coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, martic, saolin. Cataanduanes, Sibuyan, Bohol and Panacan-Gold

obly.

Marimduque—Lead and silver.

Mindoro—Coal, gold and copper.
Cerrary, Batan, Rapu Rupu, Semarara, Negros-Coal cell.

oal only.

Mashets—Coal and copper.

Romblen—Marble.
Samsr—Coal and gold.

Panar—Coal, oil, gas, gold, copper, from and pes

ranay—Cou, oil, gas, gold, copper, from and apps mercury, fillinam—Sulphur only, Leyte—Coal, oil and perhaps mercury, Cebu—Coal, oil, gus, gold, lead, silver and leon, Mindanso—Coal, gold, copper and platfinim. Salu Archipelago—Pearls.

Salu Archipelago—Pearls.

Of the coal Mr. Becker says that it is analogous to the Japanese coal and that of Washington but not to the Welsh or Pennsylvania coal. It might better be characterized as a highly carbonized lignite likely to contain as much sulphur as iron pyrites, liable to spenianeous combustion and injurious to boiler plates. Nevertheless, he says, when pyritous seams are avoided and the lignite is properly handled, it forms a valuable fuel, especially for local consumption.

OLD GAS CHARTER IN THE MARKET Attorney General Asks To Have It Annulled-It's the "City Gas Co."

A motion of the Attorney General for leave to bring an action to annul the charter of the City Gas Company came up before Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court yesterday. The company appeared in opposition and Justice Cohen sent the case to the contested motion calculato be heard next week. Elihu Root, who appeared for the Attorney General, said that the franchise had been obtained thirty-three years ago and should be declared forfeited for want of use. He said that efforts had been made to sell the charter, and that the company should not be permitted to begin, now that other companies under the new charter can get franchises for only a limited time, to lay mains under the broad rights given to it at the time of its incorporation.

Roosevelt and Kitchener.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Herber Horatio Kitchener, the conqueror of the Mahdi. has returned to the land of his fathers, his brow crowned with the laurels of victory. His fellow-countrymen greet him with wild aclaim, as he steps upon England's shore, and a triumphal procession like unto that of a Roman General attends him on his royal progress to the metropolis of the empire. There the shouts of the London populace, reverberating alongs the banks of old Father Thames, fall like sweet cadence upon his ear, for the people of England know how to love and honor a patriot, a hero and a soldier. His Queen and Government shower honors upon the victor, and Herbert Kitchener becomes Lord Khartoum, Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Knight Commander of the Bath, and a munificent pension is awarded him by his grateful country.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." A Providence that is inscrutable in its wis-

dom has returned to us our hero and our soldier, of lesser rank than Kitchener, but none the less a true soldier hero. Amid the hail of Spanish bullets he led the charge on San Juan Hill and gloriously risked his life for liberty and the honor of the republic. He heeded not the shot and shell, and they passed him by. Where the fight was hottest, and the danger greatest, his form was seen, but the God of battles preserved his life for still further service to his country.

Supposing he had fallen upon that deathswept hill and his blood-stained corpse was brought home to us by the comrades he loved so well? With what agony would we hear the solemn tread, the mournful dirge and muffled drum! How the great heart of the American people would throb with sympathy and emo-tion for the desolate widow and the orphans! Would we not raise in his honor a memorial to outlast time? Would not his praises be aung by our poets and his name become a household word in the home of every Ameri-dan?

Is Theodore Boosevelt the less a hero because the Almighty saved him in the thickest of the fight, and because he passed unseathed through the perils and diseases on Cuban soil? Should he be less dear to the great heart of the American people, for whom he exposed his life, because the Spanish bullets failed to reach him?

Where has been the triumph of Theodore Roosevelt, the American soldier? Where are his rewards and honors?

Let the American people on the 8th of November give the lie to the slanderous statement that republies are ungrateful, and that

hat republies are ungrateful, and the

ment that republies are ungrateful, and that we are less patriotic than the subjects of the British Queen. If Theodore Roosevelt had died on San Juan Hill every citizen in the land would contribute to the erection of a monument to his memory. Is a dead soldier alone worthy of honor? I do not believe it. It is in the power of the citizens of the Empire State, who have gloried in the civic courage and military career of Theodore Roosevelt, to erect to him a monument which will be imperishable as his fame, by triumphantly electing him Governor by the largest majority ever given in the history of polities. In supporting him the patriotic voters of New York cast a ballot for the Greater America, for the navy, the army and the flag. T. St. J. G.

Worse Than a Wide Open City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: There is one upon, namely, the great harm it will do to our chil-dren. Everybody is anxious for their children to grow up pure, even the saloon keeper, but Demo-cratic rule—wide open New York—will democaliza

Our correspondent has not yet touched the bottom of the argument for Democratic su cess. The canvass to elect Augustus Van Wyck Governor has something more demoralizing than the wide-openness of New York.

First, voters are asked to vote for Van Wyck, by the German newspaper of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer particularly, on the frank statement that his election means the deliberate violation of laws which Roosevelt, when Police Commissioner, enforced. Secondiv. Van Wyck as the head of the Democratic ticket, represents the coercion of the courts of justice illustrated by Mr. Croker's orders to Joseph F. Daly to do certain acts which Judge Daly refused to do for no reason on earth but that he looked upon them as unworthy.

The Van Wyck canvass stands out in the plain light of day as an intention to violate the law and to destroy the independence of the bench. It strikes not only at private morals, but at the yery root of government.

She Had Her Way.

From the Philadelphia Pres "I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."
"I guess not."
"He's too old to travel free. He occupies a whole seat, and the car's crowded. There are people standing up."
"That's all right."
"I haven't fime to argue the matter, ma'am. You'll have to pay for that boy."
"I've never paid for him yet, and I'm not going to begin now."
"You've got to begin some time. If you haven't had to put up fare for him you're mighty lucky, or else you don't do much travelling."

mighty tucky, or else you don't do much travelling."

"That's all right."

"You'll pay for that boy, ma'am, or I'll stop the train and put him off.

"That's all right. You put him off if you think that's the wayto get anything out of me."

"You ought to know what the rules of this road are, ma'am. How old is that boy?"

"don't know. I never saw him before. If you want a ticket for him you'd better ask that old gentleman down the aisle. He got on with him."

The Century for November appears with a

cover design by Grasset, practically an illustration of Prof. Benjamin ide Wheeler's new life of Alexan der the Great, which begins in the number. Other interesting contributions to be singled out of the umber are: Paul Leicester Ford's "Many Sided Franklin," Capt. Bigsbee's "Personal Narrative of the 'Maine,'" Lieut Finke's "Why We Won at Ma and articles by Marion Crawford, Paul La rence Dunbar, Talcott Williams, and extracts from despatches of James Russell Lowell, and from the ournal of Jonathan Jenkins, kept while he was in